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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:49:25 ON 23 AUG 2004)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:50:52 ON 23 AUG 2004

L1 268340 S TRANSGEN?
L2 136 S (PROTEIN(W) TRANSLATION(3A) ELONGATION(W) FACTOR OR EF-1) (5A) (PR
L3 917 S TETRACYCLINE (6A) TRANSACTIVATOR
L4 3 S L2 AND L3
L5 1 S L1 AND L4
L6 50 S L1 AND L2
L7 24 S L1(S)L2
L8 14 DUP REM L7 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 15

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:863446 CAPLUS
DN 139:334006
TI Recombinant adenovirus vectors with tetracycline-controllable
transgene expression system
IN Mizuguchi, Hiroyuki; Hayakawa, Akio
PA National Pharmaceutical and Dietary Hygiene Research Institute, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003310273	A2	20031105	JP 2002-126776	20020426
PRAI	JP 2002-126776		20020426		

AB Recombinant adenovirus vectors for regulating **transgene**
expression by drug-responsive promoters are disclosed. **Transgene**
under the regulation of **tetracycline**-responsive promoter,
reverse **tetracycline**-controlled **transactivator** (rtTA)
gene, and **tetracycline**-controlled transcriptional silencer (tTS)
gene are inserted into E1 deletion region, E3 deletion region, and region
between E4 and 3' inverted terminal repeat (ITR). A recombinant
adenovirus vector carrying a luciferase gene under the regulation of
tetracycline-responsive promoter, rtTA gene under the regulation of CMV
promoter, and tTS gene under the regulation of **EF-1**
 α **promoter** in E1 deletion region, E3 deletion region, and
region between E4 and 3' ITR, was prepared Luciferase expression could be
regulated by doxycycline in some human cell lines. The system can be used
for gene therapy and gene transfer expts.

=> d au ti so pi ab 1-14 18

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AU Yang, N-S.; Wang, J-H.; Turner, J.
TI Molecular strategies for improving cytokine transgene expression in normal
and malignant tissues
SO Gene Therapy (2004), 11(1), 100-108
CODEN: GETHEC; ISSN: 0969-7128
AB The augmentation and optimization of specific targeted transgene
expression systems are important strategies for clin. research into gene
therapy and DNA vaccination, due to safety considerations. In this study,
we introduced 3' untranslated regions and transcriptional control
modifications and direct tandem or combinational vector design strategies
into a number of specific cytokine cDNA expression plasmids. The expts. were

performed in parallel using both in vivo and in vitro transgene expression systems. In vivo studies were carried out using gene gun delivery of test vectors into mouse skin tissues. A combination of specific cell lines and fresh cell explants were used for in vitro and ex vivo transgene expression assay systems. The results from these comparative expts. demonstrated that a number of mol. biol. manipulations can be readily adapted to define and significantly enhance the level or/and duration of transgene expression for a group of clin. relevant cytokine genes, with very similar effects for both in vivo and in vitro test systems. This cytokine transgene expression system may offer a favorable means for improving the efficiency of cytokine gene therapy and DNA vaccines in future clin. studies.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AU Pravenec M; Landa V; Zidek V; Musilova A; Kazdova L; Qi N; Wang J; St Lezin E; Kurtz T W
TI Transgenic expression of CD36 in the spontaneously hypertensive rat is associated with amelioration of metabolic disturbances but has no effect on hypertension.
SO Physiological research / Academia Scientiarum Bohemoslovaca, (2003) 52 (6) 681-8.
Journal code: 9112413. ISSN: 0862-8408.
AB Spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR/NIH strain) harbor a deletion variant in the Cd36 fatty acid transporter and display defective fatty acid metabolism, insulin resistance and hypertension. Transgenic rescue of Cd36 in SHR ameliorates insulin resistance and improves dyslipidemia. However, the role of Cd36 in blood pressure regulation remains controversial due to inconsistent blood pressure effects that were observed with transgenic expression of Cd36 on the SHR background. In the current studies, we developed two new SHR **transgenic** lines, which express wild type Cd36 under the control of the universal **Ef -1 alpha promoter**, and examined the effects of **transgenic** expression of wild type Cd36 on selected metabolic and cardiovascular phenotypes. Transgenic expression of Cd36 in the new lines was associated with significantly decreased serum fatty acids, amelioration of insulin resistance and glucose intolerance but failed to induce any consistent changes in blood pressure as measured by radiotelemetry. The current findings confirm the genetic association of defective Cd36 with disordered insulin action and fatty acid metabolism in the SHR/NIH strain and suggest that Cd36 is linked to other gene(s) on rat chromosome 4 that regulate blood pressure.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AU Wilcox, David A. [Reprint Author]
TI Targeting Transgene Expression in Canine Megakaryocytes Derived from Lentivirus-Transduced G-CSF Mobilized CD34+ Peripheral Blood Cells.
SO Blood, (November 16 2002) Vol. 100, No. 11, pp. Abstract No. 1713. print.
Meeting Info.: 44th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. Philadelphia, PA, USA. December 06-10, 2002. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
AB Megakaryocyte-specific expression of the platelet adhesion receptor, integrin alphaIIbbeta3, is mediated by regulatory elements of the alphaIIb gene promoter that direct high level, selective gene transcription early in megakaryocytopoiesis. To develop a large animal model for lineage-specific gene therapy of disorders affecting platelets, canine CD34+ peripheral blood cells were transduced with a self-inactivating, human immunodeficiency type-1 lentivirus-derived vector controlled by a fragment of the human alphaIIb promoter (nucleotides -889 to +35). This construct, alphaIIb-GFP-WPT, utilized the woodchuck hepatitis virus postregulatory element (W), and the central polypurine tract (PT) to enhance the efficiency of transgene expression. cDNA encoding the green fluorescent protein (GFP) was subcloned into the construct to track transgene expression in the progeny of transduced-cells. Precursor cells

were immuno-magnetically selected for the CD34+ antigen from G-CSF mobilized peripheral blood mononuclear cells collected by apheresis of a normal dog. CD34+ cells were prestimulated for 48 hours in X-Vivo10 media containing FBS, flk2/flt3-ligand, SCF, IL-3, IL-6 and Peg-rhMGDF, transduced with alphaIIb-GFP-WPT virions for 48 hours on plates coated with RetroNectin and induced for 5 days with culture media containing the cocktail of cytokines used for prestimulation and IL-11 to induce the cells to differentiate into a population comprised of several lineages including megakaryocytes. Flow cytometric analysis using an antibody specific for the canine beta3-subunit revealed that 8% of the total cell population developed into megakaryocytes and that 8% of the total cell population simultaneously expressed GFP and the beta3-subunit. Further observations showed that 75% of all cells expressing GFP were megakaryocytes. In contrast, transduction with a vector (EF1-GFP-WPT) under control of the **promoter** from the housekeeping gene, **EF-1**, which drives constitutively-active, lineage non-specific **transgene** expression resulted in approximately 20% of the total cell population expressing GFP. Only 25% of EF1-GFP-transduced cells simultaneously expressed GFP and the integrin beta3-subunit. The outcome with canine cells shows a striking correlation to results obtained using the human alphaIIb promoter to selectively target transgene expression of ecoli. beta-galactosidase in human megakaryocyte progeny of retrovirus-transduced human mobilized CD34+ peripheral blood cells. These studies demonstrate the feasibility of using human alphaIIb promoter driven lentivirus vectors for gene transfer of hematopoietic CD34+ cells to target transgene expression in developing megakaryocytes. This work also indicates a potential feasibility for applications using the human alphaIIb promoter in canine models to develop methods for human gene therapy of disorders affecting and accessible to platelets.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AU Luebke, Anne E.; Foster, Paul K.; Muller, Chris D.; Peel, Alyson L.
TI Cochlear function and transgene expression in the guinea pig cochlea, using adenovirus- and adeno-associated virus-directed gene transfer
SO Human Gene Therapy (2001), 12(7), 773-781
CODEN: HGTHE3; ISSN: 1043-0342
AB Development of a viral vector that can infect hair cells of the cochlea without producing viral-associated ototoxic effects is crucial for utilizing gene replacement therapy as a treatment for certain forms of hereditary deafness. In the present study, cochlear function was monitored using distortion-product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAEs) in guinea pigs that received infusions of either (E1-, E3-) adenovirus, or adeno-associated virus (AAV), directly into the scala tympani. Replication-deficient (E1-, E3-) adenovirus-directed gene transfer, using the cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter, drove transgene expression to inner hair cells and pillar cells of the cochlea. AAV transduction was tested with several promoters, such as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), neuron-specific enolase (NSE), and elongation factor 1 α (EF-1 α) **promoters**; which drove **transgene** expression to cochlear blood vessels, nerve fibers, and certain spiral limbus cells, resp. AAV transgene expression was visualized by green fluorescent protein immunostaining. Immunocytochem. to heparan sulfate confirmed the absence of proteoglycans in guinea pig hair cells, indicating that the receptor for AAV was not present on these cells. However, the heparan sulfate proteoglycan expression pattern mimicked the AAV transduction pattern. An overall finding was that cochlear function was not altered throughout the infection period using AAV titers as high as 5 + 108 IP/infused cochlea. In contrast, cochlear function was severely compromised by 8 days postinfection with adenoviral titers of 5 + 108 PFU/infused cochlea, and outer hair cells were eliminated. Thus, cochlear hair cells are amenable to in vivo gene transfer using a replication-deficient (E1-, E3-) adenovirus. However, replication-defective or gutted adenovirus vectors must be employed to overcome the ototoxic effects of (E1-, E3-)

adenovirus vectors.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 14 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
AU Woods N B; Mikkola H; Nilsson E; Olsson K; Trono D; Karlsson S (Reprint)
TI Lentiviral-mediated gene transfer into haematopoietic stem cells
SO JOURNAL OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, (APR 2001) Vol. 249, No. 4, pp. 339-343.
Publisher: BLACKWELL SCIENCE LTD, P O BOX 88, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD OX2 ONE,
OXON, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0954-6820.

AB Objectives. Lentiviral vectors can transduce nondividing cells, As most haematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) are nondividing *in vivo*, lentiviral vectors are promising viral vectors to transfer genes into HSCs,
Design and Setting, We have used HIV-1 based lentiviral vectors containing the green fluorescent protein (GFP) gene to transduce umbilical cord blood CD34+ and CD34+/CD38- cells prior to transplantation into NOD/SCID mice.
Results. High level engraftment of human cells was obtained and **transgene** expression was seen in both myeloid and lymphoid lineages. Bone marrow from the primary transplant recipients mice was transplanted into secondary recipients. GFP expression was seen in both lymphoid and myeloid cells in the secondary recipients 6 weeks posttransplantation. Human haematopoietic progenitor colonies were grown from both primary and secondary recipients. Over 50% of the haematopoietic colonies in these recipients were positive for the GFP **transgene** by PCR. Following inverse PCR, amplified fragments were sequenced and integration of the vector into human genomic DNA was demonstrated, Several vectors containing different internal promoters were tested in NOD/SCID mice that had been transplanted with transduced CD34+ and CD34+/CD38- cells, The elongation factor-1 alpha (**EF-1 alpha**) **promoter** gave the highest level of expression, both in the myeloid and lymphoid progeny of the engrafting cells.

Conclusions, These data collectively indicate that candidate human HSCs can be efficiently transduced with lentiviral vectors and that the **transgene** is highly expressed in their progeny cells.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 14 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
AU Moser S; Schlatter S; Fux C; Rimann M; Bailey J E; Fussenegger M (Reprint)
TI An update of pTRIDENT multicistronic expression vectors: pTRIDENTs containing novel streptogramin-responsive promoters
SO BIOTECHNOLOGY PROGRESS, (SEP-OCT 2000) Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 724-735.
Publisher: AMER CHEMICAL SOC, 1155 16TH ST, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036.
ISSN: 8756-7938.

AB We present an update on the pTRIDENT multicistronic mammalian expression vectors and their implications in various metabolic engineering and therapeutic applications. The pTRIDENT vector family has been expanded by construction of a new set of pTRPENT-based vectors containing constitutive promoters of human origin (ubiquitin C and **EF-1 alpha** **promoters**) and selectable markers (zeocin resistance) and expressing different reporter genes (secreted alkaline phosphatase (SEAP) and the secreted single-chain urokinase-type plasminogen activator (low-M-r u-PA)). In addition, we have constructed pTRIDENT derivatives with novel streptogramin-repressible and streptogramin-inducible promoters for simultaneous and adjustable expression of three different **transgenes**. Streptogramin-inducible and tetracycline-repressible pTRIDENT derivatives were used to simultaneously control expression of three fluorescent proteins in mammalian cells: the enhanced cyan fluorescent protein (CFP), the recently isolated red fluorescent protein (RFP, also designated dsRed), and the enhanced yellow fluorescent protein (YFP). Owing to their modular structure, the pTRIDENT vector family represents a construction kit for the design of novel multicistronic expression constructs.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 14 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
AU Kinoshita M (Reprint); Kani S; Ozato K; Wakamatsu Y

TI Activity of the medaka translation elongation factor 1 alpha-A promoter examined using the GFP gene as a reporter
SO DEVELOPMENT GROWTH & DIFFERENTIATION, (OCT 2000) Vol. 42, No. 5, pp. 469-478.
Publisher: BLACKWELL SCIENCE ASIA, 54 UNIVERSITY ST, P O BOX 378, CARLTON VICTORIA 3053, AUSTRALIA.
ISSN: 0012-1592.

AB The translation elongation factor 1 alpha (EF-1 alpha) is known to have several isoforms, which are expressed in a tissue- and stage-specific manner. Two genes encoding EF-1 alpha exist per haploid genome in the medaka. In the present study, the promoter activity of the 5'-flanking region of the medaka EF-1 alpha -A gene, an isoform of EF-1 alpha, was characterized using **transgenic** techniques. First, using CAT gene as a reporter, it was revealed that about 1.8 kbp 5'-flanking sequence from the transcription initiation site of EF-1 alpha -A was sufficient for high-level promoter activity. Second, the green fluorescent protein (GFP) gene fused to this region was introduced into medaka eggs using the microinjection method. Three germline **transgenic** individuals (one male and two female) were mated with non-**transgenic** medaka to obtain F1 offspring. In the case of embryonic and adult F1 **transgenic** individuals, GFP fluorescence was observed in almost all the tissues examined (e.g. kidney, liver, heart, gill, ovary, and testis), except for the skeletal muscle. In the case of F2 **transgenic** embryos derived from F1 **transgenic** males and non-**transgenic** females, the fluorescence was observed from the early gastrula stage. On the other hand, in the case of F2 **transgenic** embryos derived from F1 **transgenic** females and non-**transgenic** males, the fluorescence was observed even at the 1-cell stage, suggesting that this region is transcriptionally active during oogenesis. The usefulness of the **EF-1 alpha -A promoter** as a tool for introducing foreign proteins into oocytes is discussed.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AU Kamo, K.; Blowers, A.
TI Tissue specificity and expression level of gusA under roLD, mannopine synthase and translation elongation factor 1 subunit α promoters in transgenic Gladiolus plants
SO Plant Cell Reports (1999), 18(10), 809-815
CODEN: PCRPD8; ISSN: 0721-7714
AB Transgenic plants of Gladiolus cv. Jenny Lee were developed that contain the bargusA fusion gene under either the mannopine synthase 2 (mas2), translation elongation factor 1 subunit α (EF-1 α), roLD, or the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S (CaMV 35S) promoters. The relative level of gusA expression in leaves of five to ten independently transformed, in vitro-grown plants representing each promoter was similar for **transgenic** plants containing the roLD and CaMV 35S promoter and 2.0-fold and 3.3fold higher than the level for the mas2 and **EF-1 α promoters**, resp. The maximum level of gusA specific activity by leaves was 135-173 nmol 4-methylumbelliflferone (4-MU)/h per mg protein for plants containing either CaMV 35S or roLD as compared to only 27-38 nmol 4-MU/h per mg protein for plants with either mas2 or EF-1 α . Histochem. staining confirmed the relatively high level of gusA expression throughout the length of the older, 6-cm-long leaves of plants that contained bargusA under roLD, whereas gusA expression was infrequently observed throughout the older leaves of plants containing either the mas2 or EF-1 α promoters. In contrast to the older leaves, staining showed that strong gusA expression was frequently observed throughout young leaves of plants with either the mas2, EF-1 α , or roLD promoters. Roots of plants with the roLD and EF-1 α promoters showed strong gusA expression specifically in 93% and 68%, resp., of the root tips. Roots of the plants with the mas2 promoter showed strong gusA expression throughout the entire length of the root.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AU Ackermann, Ruedi; Brack, Christine
TI A strong ubiquitous promoter-enhancer for development and aging of Drosophila melanogaster
SO Nucleic Acids Research (1996), 24(12), 2452-2453
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048
AB The Drosophila melanogaster peptide synthesis elongation factor **EF**-
1αF1 **promoter**-enhancer can be used for the ubiquitous expression of **transgenes** in flies. This new powerful promoter-enhancer for Drosophila shows strong activity in all cells and all stages of development. It is also able to drive expression of a reporter gene in Drosophila cell culture.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
AU Furuchi, Takemitsu; Masuko, Kazue; Nishimune, Yoshitake; Obinata, Masuo; Matsui, Yasuhisa
TI Inhibition of testicular germ cell apoptosis and differentiation in mice misexpressing Bcl-2 in spermatogonia
SO Development (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1996), 122(6), 1703-1709
CODEN: DEVPED; ISSN: 0950-1991
AB During normal spermatogenesis, more than half of the germ cells undergo apoptosis, but the physiol. significance and mol. mechanisms of this programmed cell death are largely unknown. Because Bcl-2 functions as a death repressor, we have investigated the effect of misexpressing Bcl-2 in spermatogonia in **transgenic** mice using the human bcl-2 cDNA under the control of the human polypeptide chain elongation factor **1α** (**EF-1α**) **promoter**. In the 2-wk-old transgenic testes, exogenous Bcl-2 was expressed in spermatogonia and massive accumulation of spermatogonia was observed in seminiferous tubules by 4 wk. At this time, only a few spermatocytes were apparent, and the accumulated cells degenerated, leading to vacuolization in some seminiferous tubules by 7 wk. In older transgenic mice, abnormal accumulation of spermatogonia and degeneration of these germ cells was still observed, but some seminiferous tubules in which the level of Bcl-2 expression was reduced recovered normal spermatogenesis. These observations indicate that spermatogonial apoptosis is part of the normal program of mammalian spermatogenesis and is regulated by a pathway affected by Bcl-2.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 14 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
AU REGAD F; HERVE C; MARINX O; BERGOUNIOUX C; TREMOUSAYGUE D; LESCURE B (Reprint)
TI THE TEF1 BOX, A UBIQUITOUS CIS-ACTING ELEMENT INVOLVED IN THE ACTIVATION OF PLANT GENES THAT ARE HIGHLY EXPRESSED IN CYCLING CELLS
SO MOLECULAR & GENERAL GENETICS, (25 OCT 1995) Vol. 248, No. 6, pp. 703-711. ISSN: 0026-8925.
AB In *Arabidopsis thaliana*, the tef1 box is a *cis*-acting **promoter** element of the **EF-1 alpha** A1 gene involved in the activation of transcription in meristematic tissues. The initiation of root calli in **transgenic** *Arabidopsis* by 2,4-D shows that the tef1-dependent expression of the GUS reporter gene is not restricted to meristematic regions but involves all of the cycling cells. Hybridization experiments conducted using *Arabidopsis* cDNA clones organized in a dense array on filters, and cDNA probes prepared from cells in various states of growth, or blocked at different steps of the cell cycle, indicate that the enhanced expression of EF-1 alpha genes occurs in cycling cells at the point of entry into the cell cycle and remains constant during transit through the cycle. The analysis of several **promoters** of genes, other than **EF-1 alpha**, which are overexpressed in growing cells and involved in the processes of translation or redox regulation, reveals the presence of sequences showing partial homologies with the tef1 box. The *Arabidopsis* ribosomal gene srp18 and the tobacco gene thioh2, encoding a thioredoxin h, contain such sequences. Gel

retardation experiments suggest that these sequences are targets for the same proteins as those that interact with the tef1 box of the Arabidopsis EF-1 alpha A1 gene. In transfected Arabidopsis protoplasts, the putative tef1 sequence thioh2 partially restores the activity of a tef1 box-less **EF-1 alpha A1 promoter**. These data demonstrate that the tef1 box is a ubiquitous cis-acting element involved in the transcriptional activation of plant genes that are overexpressed in cycling cells. The deduced consensus sequence of the tef1 box is argGGRYAnnnnnGTaa. The key role that this regulatory element may play in the cell cycle, by pleiotropic control of the expression of genes encoding components of the translational apparatus or involved in regulating the redox state of the cell is discussed.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
AU Morelli, James K.; Shewmaker, K.; Vayda, Michael E.
TI Biphasic stimulation of translational activity correlates with induction of translation elongation factor 1 subunit α upon wounding in potato tubers
SO Plant Physiology (1994), 106(3), 897-903
CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889
AB Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) tubers exhibit an increase in translational activity in response to mech. wounding. The response is biphasic, with an initial stimulation apparent within the first 2 h after wounding and a second increase occurring 12-24 h after wounding. Increased activity is apparent by measurement of protein synthesis bulk in vivo and in vitro using a cell-free extract. Accumulation of the translational elongation factor 1 subunit α (EF-1 α) parallels translational activity. Changes in the steady-state level of EF-1 α mRNA, and expression of a chimeric **EF-1 α promoter**/ β -glucuronidase construct in **transgenic** potato tubers, indicate that the gene encoding EF-1 α is transcribed during both periods of translational stimulation. These results indicate that stimulation of translational activity is coordinated with increased expression and accumulation of translation factors.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
AU Curie C; Axelos M; Bardet C; Atanassova R; Chaubet N; Lescure B
TI Modular organization and development activity of an *Arabidopsis thaliana* EF-1 alpha gene promoter.
SO Molecular & general genetics : MGG, (1993 Apr) 238 (3) 428-36.
Journal code: 0125036. ISSN: 0026-8925.
AB The activity of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* A1 **EF-1 alpha** gene **promoter** was analyzed in **transgenic** *Arabidopsis* plants. The 5' upstream sequence of the A1 gene and several promoter deletions were fused to the beta-glucuronidase (GUS) coding region. Promoter activity was monitored by quantitative and histochemical assays of GUS activity. The results show that the A1 promoter exhibits a modular organization. Sequences both upstream and downstream relative to the transcription initiation site are involved in quantitative and tissue-specific expression during vegetative growth. One upstream element may be involved in the activation of expression in meristematic tissues; the downstream region, corresponding to an intron within the 5' non-coding region (5'IVS), is important for expression in roots; both upstream and downstream sequences are required for expression in leaves, suggesting combinatorial properties of EF-1 alpha cis-regulatory elements. This notion of specific combinatorial regulation is reinforced by the results of transient expression experiments in transfected *Arabidopsis* protoplasts. The deletion of the 5'IVS has much more effect on expression when the promoter activity is under the control of A1 EF-1 alpha upstream sequences than when these upstream sequences were replaced by the 35S enhancer. Similarly, a synthetic oligonucleotide corresponding to an A1 EF-1 alpha upstream cis-acting element (the TEF1 box), is able to restore partially the original activity when fused to a TEF1-less EF1-alpha promoter but has no significant effect when fused to an enhancer-less 35S

promoter.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AU SPIELMANN A [Reprint author]; MARC-MARTIN S; JAY P; STUTZ E
TI DEVELOPMENTAL ANALYSIS OF TWO SOYBEAN ELONGATION FACTOR **EF-**
1-ALPHA PROMOTERS ACTIVITY IN **TRANSGENIC**
TOBACCO PLANTS.
SO Experientia (Basel), (1992) Vol. 48, No. ABSTR, pp. A54.
Meeting Info.: 24TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWISS SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL
BIOLOGY (USGEB/USSBE), BASEL, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 19-20, 1992. EXPERIENTIA
(BASEL).
CODEN: EXPEAM. ISSN: 0014-4754.

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<u>L16</u> l11 and L15	17	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u> screen\$ near5 (drug or agent or compound)	42303	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u> l11 with l12	2	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u> l11 and L12	61	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u> cancer or tumor	127478	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u> l7 with l9	73	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u> l7 and L9	481	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u> (tetracycline or deoxycycline) near8 (control or regulation)	1058	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u> l2 and l7	42	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u> transgen\$ near5 (animal or mouse or mice or pig or porcine or bovine or rat)	22531	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u> L5 and l3	2	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u> l1 and l2	55	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u> l1 with l2	0	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u> tetracycline near6 transactivator	393	<u>L3</u>

L2 (protein adj translation near3 elongation adj factor or ef-1) near5
(promoter or promotor) 70 L2
L1 transgen\$ 33426 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 17 of 17 returned.

1. 20040038226. 18 Jun 03. 26 Feb 04. Transgenic animal model by mineralocorticoid receptor antisense expression. Jaisser, Frederic, et al. 435/6; 435/320.1 435/325 435/69.1 530/350 536/23.5 C07K014/72 C12Q001/68 C07H021/04 C12P021/02 C12N005/06.

2. 20030237106. 03 Apr 03. 25 Dec 03. Transgenic animal containing CD200 and uses therefor. Gorczynski, Reginald M.. 800/18; 435/354 530/350 800/21 A01K067/027 C07K014/435 C12N005/06.

3. 20030167476. 12 Dec 02. 04 Sep 03. Selective target cell activation by expression of a G protein-coupled receptor activated superiorly by synthetic ligand. Conklin, Bruce R.. 800/3; 514/409 800/14 A01K067/027 A61K031/40.

4. 20030163836. 18 Dec 02. 28 Aug 03. Transgenic expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 in muscle. Garofalo, Robert S., et al. 800/18; 800/3 A01K067/027 G01N033/00.

5. 20030083467. 20 Nov 02. 01 May 03. Fusion proteins, DNA molecules, vectors, and host cells useful for measuring protease activity. Germann, Ursula, et al. 530/350; 435/219 435/23 435/320.1 435/325 435/69.7 536/23.5 C12Q001/37 C07H021/04 C12P021/04 C12N009/50 C12N005/06 C07K014/72.

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7. 6673768. 15 Oct 98; 06 Jan 04. Transgenic animal models for cardiac hypertrophy and methods of use thereof (treating). Grant; Stephen R., et al. 514/11; 435/194 435/354 435/366 514/885 800/18. A61K038/00.

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